The People's Korea

No. 1,350 | EVERY SATURDAY | AUGUST 29, 1987 | Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) | 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

President Kim Il Sung Greeted by USSR on 42nd Anniv. of Korea's Liberation

President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo on Aug. 14 received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the entire Soviet people extend wholehearted congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire working people of the DPRK on the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule.

On this occasion, the Soviet and Korean peoples pay high tribute to the soldiers of the Soviet army who routed the main force of militarist Japan and honorably discharged their liberation mission in August 1945 and to the Korean communists and patriots who laid down their lives for the freedom and sovereignty of their motherland.

The liberation of Korea and the embarkation of the working people in the northern half of the country upon democratic reforms and socialist construction ushered in a new epoch in the centuries long history of the Korean people.

The fundamental social and economic changes which were carried out under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and in active cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries prove that your people were just in making a historic choice in the interest of socialism.

The Soviet Union congratulates the working people of the DPRK on their great achievements in the building of socialism and expresses invariable solidarity with them in their persistent struggle to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula, turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and precious gain for the peoples of the two East, Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet-Korean friendship forged in the common struggle and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is a very precious gain for the peoples of the two countries.

We are convinced that it accords with the vital interest of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism to bring comprehensive cooperation to further completion, fill it with new contents and invigorate the joint action of the USSR and the DPRK in the international arena.

The decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union indicate this road to the Soviet communists and working people.

On the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Korea, we wish you and the fraternal Korean people fresh success in the efforts to build socialism, implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, fulfil the assignments of the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy in the DPRK and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Pyongyang Puts Forward New Olympic Proposal

In an effort to seek a breakthrough in the talks for the 1988 Olympic cohosting, the DPRK Olympic Committee on Aug. 11 put forward a new proposal, demanding that five full games and one partial game be hosted by the DPRK side.

Chin Chung Guk, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, on the day gave a news briefing for home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang, noting that the only way to break the present deadlock in the realization of the cohosting proposal is for all parties to the talks to show tolerance and flexibility.

Follow the points of the new proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee made public by him:

1. By drastically slashing its earlier demand, the DPRK Olympic Committee proposes that five full games and one partial game be hosted by the DPRK side.
2. With a view to creating an atmosphere of trust and collaboration and promoting the process of agreement, the DPRK proposes that the next joint meeting make a package debate on all the major issues which act upon each other in the solution of each issue, such as games to be shared, the name of the Olympics, the composition of the organizing committee, the opening

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Arms Cut Offer Supported

The Soviet foreign minister on Aug. 8 supported the proposal of the DPRK government for massive arms reduction.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that the July 23 statement containing a proposal for large-scale phased arms reduction was an important step of weighty significance in the general struggle for socialism and peace and against the arms race and for the existence of mankind, when he met DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam.

Meanwhile, Malian President Moussa Traore, State Secretary Marcelino Lima

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Labor Disputes Spread throughout South Korea

—Nearly 700 Disputes Occur in 20 Days—

Labor disputes and strikes are shaking south Korea as the struggle of workers spread across south Korea like wildfire.

There had occurred 1,024 labor disputes by Aug. 17 since the beginning of this year, five times more than last year.

More than 400 labor disputes still continue throughout south Korea and are spreading to various industries and businesses, including automobile, shipbuilding, textile, metal, machine, plywood, chemical, transportation, mine, foods and electronics.

Seven companies affiliated with the Hyundai group, one of the biggest conglomerates, have suspended operation indefinitely.

Labor disputes are spreading to almost all the industries including small- and medium-sized companies and even multinational business firms.

Faced with this labor unrest, the authorities have mobilized police force against workers who were staging sit-ins and strikes at Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery, Munkyong Mine and other places so that tension is

(Continued on page 4)

Workers of Hyundai subsidiaries in Ulsan, the chief industrial city of south Korea, on Aug. 18 stage demonstrations on the streets of Ulsan. About 2,000 workers demanding wage hikes and recognition of democratic unions paraded 14 km on the streets. (Korea Times)

42nd Anniv. of Korea's Liberation Marked

A meeting marking the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the country (Aug. 15, 1945) was held on Aug. 14 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

The meeting was addressed by Kim Yong Chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Noting that the Soviet Army, bearing the brunt of the Second World War, won victory in the war against Germany and thrust itself without letup into the anti-Japanese war, he said the Soviet Army, together with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which entered into a sacred war for the liberation of the country, performed brilliant feats in crushing Japanese imperialism and a large number of its officers and men sacrificed their precious youths.

Today the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev, are struggling to perfect socialism in accordance with the programme adopted at the 27th congress of the party, he said.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail the Soviet people's achievements.

He said:

Our party and the government of our Republic note with high estimation that the CPSU and the Soviet government put forward many constructive peace proposals and initiatives with the aim of guaranteeing global peace and security of mankind, including the proposal to ban nuclear testing, realize nuclear disarmament, prevent the militarization of outer space and completely eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century, and have striven for their materialization. We express full support and firm solidarity for them.

The historical meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade M. S. Gorbachev in October last year were a signal event of particular importance in more fully expanding and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendly relations that have entered a new stage of development.

The Korean people will advance in the future, too, firmly joining hands with the fraternal Soviet people on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for the cause of peace and socialism and communism and make all efforts for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Mr. Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke next.

The 15th of August, 1945, he said, is cherished for ever in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries as day of the symbol of unbreakable militant comradeship and internationalist solidarity in the struggle against imperialist oppressors.

He said:

Over the past 42 years the Korean people, guided by the Workers' Party of Korea, their militant vanguard, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, have turned north Korea through their devoted labour into a socialist state with dependable economic and defence potentials, highly developed science and culture and high international authority.

A meeting marking the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the country (Aug. 15, 1945) was held on Aug. 14 in Pyongyang.

Today the great country of the October and the Soviet people always stand side by side with the Korean brothers who are fighting to defend the independence of the country and accelerate socialist construction.

The Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is completely holding good as a reliable means of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and the Asian region as a whole.

The meetings between the state leaders of the two countries have made great contributions to the strengthening and development of cooperation between the two countries. The meetings and talks held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the Soviet leaders at the time of his Soviet visits in 1984 and 1986, have borne a firm proof of each other's desire to exchange successes and experiences and expand and strengthen mutual cooperation in socialist construction, to jointly struggle against the "Star Wars" moves of imperialism and for the improvement of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and prevention of nuclear holocaust.

The recent offers of the DPRK to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and develop a wide-range peaceful dialogue between the north and the south of Korea are an important contribution to finding a solution to the issues in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Soviet Union expresses full solidarity for the proposal set forth in the July 23 government statement of the DPRK that the armed forces in the north and the south of Korea be cut stage by stage, armed forces respectively under 100,000 men be kept from 1992 and, accordingly, the United States withdraw all its forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The meeting was attended by Kang Hui Won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and officials concerned. Officials of the Soviet embassy and Soviet guests staying in Korea were also present on invitation.

Mr. Pak Yong Sun Passes Away

Mr. Pak Yong Sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and curator of the Korean Revolution Museum, died from illness at the age of 81 at 14:30 on Aug. 18, 1987. President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 19 sent a wreath to his bier.

The Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued an obituary of the late Mr. Pak Yong Sun on Aug. 18.

The obituary says:

Mr. Pak Yong Sun, a faithful revolutionary soldier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a true son of our party and people, remained boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, to the country and the people, from the early period when he began his revolutionary activity to the last moments of his life and devoted his all to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of our people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

From the year 1932 he participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and devotedly struggled for the freedom and liberation of the country with arms in his hands for 15 years, braving all difficulties and trials.

After the liberation of the country, he worked energetically for the

strengthening and development of our party and People's Army at their important posts in the period from the building of a new country to the Fatherland Liberation War and socialist construction.

From October 1962, he worked enthusiastically for the consolidation and development of the socialist system, assuming the important posts of minister of post and telecommunications and vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. As curator of the Korean Revolution Museum from 1973, he has devotedly worked to defend and successfully carry forward and develop our party's revolutionary traditions of Juche.

The Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK formed a 30-member funeral committee of the late Comrade Pak Yong Sun including Comrades O Jin U, Li Gun Mo, Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu.

Mr. Li Gyong Son Passes Away

Mr Li Gyong Son, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and director of a department of the Party Central Committee, died from illness at 02:50 Aug. 14, 1987, at the age of 50.

President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 14 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Mr. Li Gyong Son, expressing deep condolences on his death.

A wreath in the name of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the WPK was also laid by the side of the bier of the deceased.

Working at an important post of the Party Central Committee for many years, he devoted all his wisdom and energy to enhance the militant function and leading role of the party organizations in every way.

Meanwhile, leading officials of the Central Committee of the WPK on Aug. 14 called at his bier.

The mourners were Mr. Ho Dam and Mr. Yon Hyong Muk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries,

of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, Mr. Ho Jong Suk and Mr. So Gwan Hi, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and department directors of the WPK Central Committee.

Ryongsong Machine Complex Makes Methanol High-Pressure Compounding Tower

The Ryongsong Machine Complex has manufactured a giant methanol high-pressure compounding tower for the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. This will produce methanol necessary for the production of 50,000 tons of vinalon.

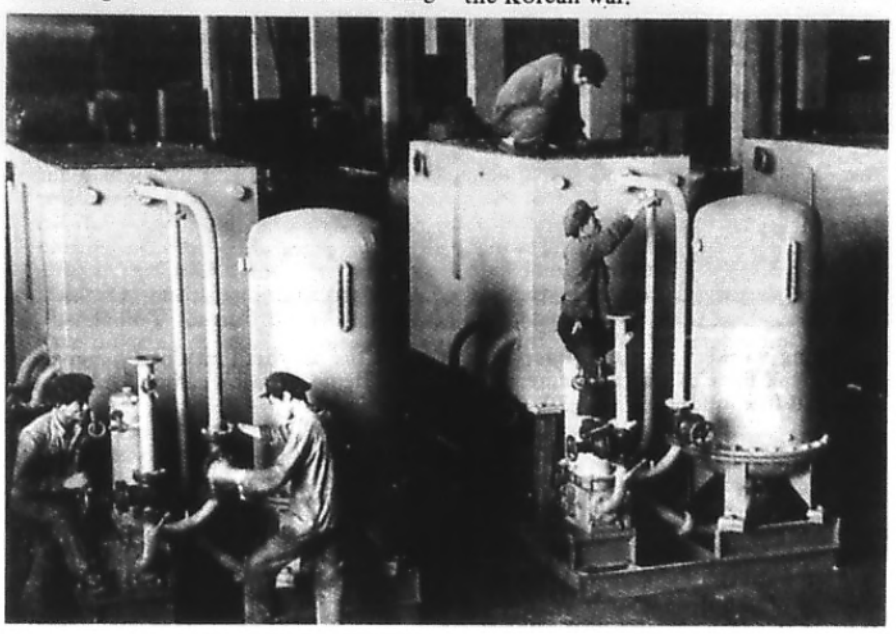
The workers there are registering signal successes in the building of ordered equipment such as ammonia compounding tower, centrifugal gas compressor, powder dryer, ventilator, exhauster.

The Ryongsong Machine Complex located in the industrial city of Hamhung is one of the nation's leading producers of ordered equipment.

As early as late in the 1950s the workers there succeeded in building an eight-metre turning lathe by an ordinary lathe and in the 1960s manufactured a 3,000-ton press and 6,000-ton press and many other big machines and equipment. This earned the complex the fame as "a model plant of self-reliance" and "hero plant."

The production capacity of the complex at present is double that two decades ago.

It makes in just eight hours what was done in one whole year before the Korean war.



Workers of the Ryongsong Machine Complex

DPRK Gov. Hails Results of Summit Conf. of 5 Cent. American Countries

The DPRK government and people affirmatively estimate the activities and contribution of the people in Central America and the Contadora group for peace and security in this region and independent development, and will firmly side with the Nicaraguan and other Central American people in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and social progress and positively support them in the just efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Central American question.

This was declared by a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in his Aug. 19 statement welcoming the results of the summit conference of five Central American countries.

The statement says:

The summit conference of Central American countries was held with success despite the Americans' desperate activities to prevent it and joint efforts were made to settle disputes and preserve peace in Central America. This clearly manifested the earnest desire of the countries and peoples in this region for a peaceful settlement of the Central American question through their negotiations without outside interference and opened a way to create favorable conditions for regional peace and social and economic development.

The government of our Republic, consistently calling for a peaceful settlement of the Central American question, welcomes the results of the summit conference and hopes the resolutions adopted there will be put into effect properly.

The instable situation and frequent military conflicts in Central America are attributed to the U.S. aggressive strategy on Central America.

It is essential, therefore, to put an end to the aggressive and interventionist moves of the U.S. administration against the Central American countries in order to remove military conflicts and preserve peace in this region.

Whether or not the unanimous will of the heads of five Central American countries will be realized depends on the attitude of the United States.

The United States must respect the spirit agreed upon at the recent summit conference, immediately stop assistance to the Contras and accede to talks with Nicaragua.

Rich Early-Ripening Fruits Picking

Early fruits have done very well on the Korean fruit farms.

A fairly high yield is foreseen in the 100-ri Youth Fruit Farm and many other state fruit farms in Pyongyang, Sukchon, Hamhung, Chongpyong and other areas of the country.

According to figures available at the Agricultural Commission, the harvest of peaches is expected to jump 40 percent and apples 50 percent this year above last year.

The combined fruit farm in Kwail County looks ahead to a rise of 2.3 times in apples, 2.4 times in pears, 1.8 times in peaches and 2.7 times in plums as against last year.

It is certain that this year will be recorded as the peak year in early fruits picking in Sariwon, Hwangju, Unpa, Pongsan and other counties of North Hwanghae Province.

Twice as much apples and plums as last year is expected to be picked at the State Pyongyang Fruit Farm.

Agricultural working people manured and tended the fruit trees with good care under unfavorable weather conditions, lifting the pollination rate 20 percent above last year, so that each Branch could be heavily laden with fruits.

Now they are hastening early-ripening fruit picking in the last stage, overjoyed at the rich harvest.

Various Types of Robots Multiplied

The industrial establishments in different parts of Korea will produce hundreds of robots of various types this year.

Workers, scientists and technicians who have already built many robots in a short period are now striving to finish the building of more than 60 robots now under way at an early date and manufacture a large number of more robots.

In September of last year President Kim Il Sung spoke highly of the efficiency of large-scale and special precision machine tools built through the "June 1985 let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement" and put forward a programmatic task to launch a robot-multiplying movement.

The workers and technicians and three-revolution team members at the March 25 Factory manufactured robots including a robot for supplying materials of press work and a washing robot in a short period of time.

The workers of the August 1 Railway Factory, pooling efforts with the teachers and researchers of Pyongyang University of Railways, made a robot needed for the production of containers and other robots for the production of machines to be used in modernizing railways.

Many factories and enterprises, such as the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the April 3 Factory, the October 5 General Automation Works and the Pyongyang Textile Machine Plant, built by themselves various types of robots needed for their production processes to raise markedly the production efficiency and quality of goods.

Researchers under the Academy of Sciences and teachers and researchers of Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology, joining efforts with workers and technicians, manufactured a robot serving machines, a gantry crane type robot, an articular-type assembling robot and a welding robot, etc.

Increased Production Of Steel & Iron

A vigorous drive for increased production is brisk at steel and iron works of Korea.

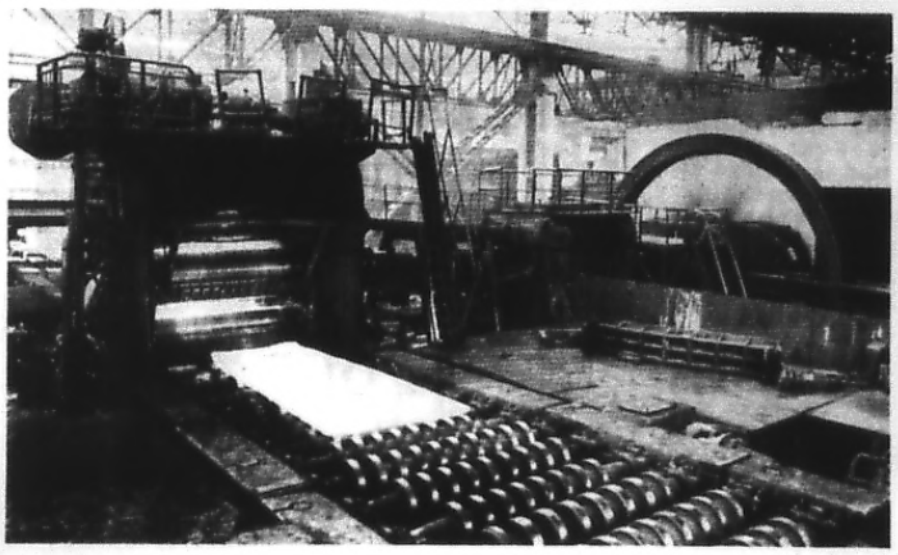
In recent 10 days the production of pig iron and steel rose more than 13 percent and rolled steel more than 27 percent compared with the same period of last year.

While stepping up its capacity expansion project such as commissioning of the ingot-steel making machine No. 6, the Kim Chaek Iron Complex, a giant metallurgical base in the northern part of the country, increased the production of pig iron by 24.2 percent, steel 17.9 percent and rolled steel 18.1 percent in the first seven months of the year as against the same period of last year.

The Hwanghae Iron Complex is keeping its production at a high level by increasing the operation rate of furnaces and improving equipment.

It produced in the first seven months of the year 22,000 tons of pig iron, 41,800 tons of steel and 31,000 tons of rolled steel, more than the results in the same period of last year.

A vigorous drive for increased production of steel and iron is also under way at the Chollima Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Complex.



The Hwanghae Iron Complex

Labor Disputes Spread Like Wildfire

(Continued from page 1)

mounting and no prospect is seen for the settlement of the disputes.

* * *

According to the labor ministry, more than 160 labor unions were newly formed between June 29 and Aug. 10 to demand a decent living – wage hikes and better working conditions.

Some 67-odd mass sit-ins took place between June 30 and Aug. 11, of which 457 settled temporarily by Aug. 11, but workers at more than 200 companies are continuing their struggles.

Labor disputes occurred first in Pusan, Ulsan and Changwon in the southern part of south Korea and soon spread to Seoul and the Inchon industrial district and to all the other parts of the country covering almost all industrial sections.

Workers of south Korea's five major automobile companies halted their work, demanding a 5-25 percent wage hike: Hyundai Motor (indefinitely from Aug. 12), Kia Industry (Aug. 11-14), Daewoo Motor (Aug. 12-16) together with Asia Motor workers.

Some 8,000 workers of Daewoo Shipbuilding on Aug. 8-10 staged a sit-in to demand wage hikes, occupying part of a national highway for more than 15 hours.

Hanil Textile was shut down from Aug. 8-12, while workers of Chunnam Textile, the largest textile company, went on strike on Aug. 12.

The three major machine workers of Kia Machine, Daewoo Heavy Industries and Dongil also shut down their factories, as workers demanded disbandment of the pro-management labor unions, a wage hike and an annual bonus increase.

Workers also are on strike at Sammi Metal and Myongsong Aluminium companies.

Labor disputes were still continuing at 18 mines on Aug. 14, out of the 49 mines where disputes took place.

At the Changsong Mine of Daihan Coal Corp. in Taebaek city, the largest coal mine of south Korea, more than 2,000 workers and their family staged an overnight protest, throwing stones at the apartments of senior coal mine officials.

Workers of Lucky Chemical and Korea Chemical were still on strike on Aug. 13.

Bus, taxi, and drivers of 157 companies joined strikes and workers of 61 companies were on strike on August 13.

The National Automobile Union decided to call a general strike from Aug. 22 if the current negotiating for a raise in city bus fares and for wage hikes are not satisfactorily settled by that day.

Labor disputes also erupted at Japanese-owned companies in South Kyongsang Province on Aug. 13 and, three in the Masan Free Export Zone on Aug. 12.

One of World's Lowest Wage

Behind this sweeping labor strife is the pent-up dissatisfaction to south Korean workers who have sustained south Korea's export-led economy at the cost of their sweat and blood.

They are exposed to labor accidents most and the least organized into trade unions in the world, and their work-week is the longest.

The wages of south Korean workers are the lowest among the industrialized nations.

For instance, average workers in manufacturing industries are paid only $1.55 an hour, compared with $2.23 in Singapore, $9.50 in Japan and $13.09 in the U.S. and their work-week is the longest in the world–54 hours.

The labor law enacted in 1980 after Chun Doo Hwan seized power bans union shops, circumscribes the right to strike, and makes it impossible to organize industry-wide unions so that it has been practically impossible for them to call a strike for a wage hike or better working conditions.

Less than 1 million of south Korea's 10 million industrial workers are organized into labor unions, and even these labor unions are tightly controlled by the government as they are obligated to be affiliated with the Federation of Korean Trade Unions – condemned by workers as a "pro-management trade union center."

Safety at work is totally neglected as the following figures show – Last year 1,660 workers, out of a total work force of 16.1 million were killed on the job and 141,809 accidents at work were reported.

Female workers, numbering 6.5 million, are only paid $1.07 an hour.

These debased working conditions fueled the recent labor strikes throughout south Korea.

It is estimated that the current labor unrest had cost south Korea's economy $220 million including $75.7 million in export by Aug. 13.

Unemployment is underestimated so that anyone who works even one hour a week is regarded as employed for statistical purposes.

University graduates face serious problems in finding jobs – 124,000 graduates were unable to find proper jobs last year.

There is growing concern over expanding labor disputes, sluggish exports due to prolonged strikes, decrease in investments, increase in unemployment and inflation.

Striking workers at a machinery company in the southern city of Changwon try to break lines of riot policemen during street demonstration calling for higher wages and free unions on Aug. 20. (Reuter)

Some of 350 workers at Samsung Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd., raise their fists on Aug. 13 as they shout slogans in high spirit at the main entrance of the company in Changwon in the far south, striking four consecutive days.

A total of 27 firms housed in the area are suspending their operation due to labor disputes. (AP)

Coal miners march through the street of Daechon in central south Korea on Aug. 19, demanding higher wage. The miners earlier occupied a railway station and blocked train for hours. (Reuter)

A part of 200 drivers of cross-city bus service in Seoul raise their fists on Aug. 10 as they stage a sit-in rally, demanding their pay raises. (AP)

Behind S. Korea's Labor Unrest

Here are excerpts from a Washington Post article on the current south Korea's labor unrest carried on the Japanese English language daily "Daily Yomiuri" on Aug. 19:

INCHON, South Korea – For years they have come from the countryside to industrial cities like this, young men and women desperate for work and willing to live in barracks-like dormitories or tumbledown takchan, "chicken coops" where factory laborers sleep cheek to jowl.

Working longer hours than laborers anywhere else in the world, they have powered a remarkable economic success story bringing unexpected prosperity to a nation that was destitute three decades ago. But while the wealth is more evenly distributed than in many developing nations, millions of workers still barely scrape by. Last year alone more than 23,000 were killed or crippled in industrial accidents, according to union officials.

Now, as the authoritarian government that has kept wages low through force and coercion loosens its control, workers are demanding a greater piece of the "economic miracle" in an explosion of rank-and-file strikes, sit-ins and other job actions. Spontaneous, leaderless and apparently beyond any institution's control, the labor stirrings have injected a new uncertainty into South Korea's fragile progress toward democracy.

But as it tries to steer a course away from sweatshops and repression of unions to the smoother labor relations of a mature industrial economy, South Korea is without pilots, many experts here say. Many workers view existing unions suspiciously as progovernment, and the lame-duck government can hardly act as honest broker after years of siding with management.

Since the government of President Chun Doo Hwan stunned the nation seven weeks ago by accepting opposition demands for free elections and other reforms, there have been more job actions than in all of 1986, involving tens of thousands of workers.

Shipbuilders, miners, bus drivers, even pop singers have staged protests or walked out, and small companies have been hit as hard as large. In this port city west of Seoul, disputes closed more than 20 small- and medium-sized companies, including machine shops and makers of elevator parts, furniture and musical instruments.

"It's like a brush fire," said an organizer here, who asked not to be identified because he said he fears government reprisal.

But class disparities have increased in recent years, according to several scholars, and the gap between worker income and expectations is perhaps even wider.

In Inchon, where the "chicken coops" and working-class houses seem to tumble upon each other on the hillsides leading to the harbor, and in other industrial towns, the disparities are most evident in textile and electronics plants where many teen-aged girls work. Medium-sized companies often maintain relationships with junior high schools in rural areas, and they recruit busloads of 16- and 17-year-old girl students with the promise of a senior high school education.

The girls earn an average of $160 per month, according to Lee Hyun Soo of the Urban Industrial Mission here. They often work 12 hours a day, six days a week, or more.

"A lot of them end up working all but two days a year," Aryeh Neier, vice chairman of the human rights group Asia Watch, said at the end of a fact-finding trip here last month. "And if they try to organize, they have their heads handed to them."

The girls cannot leave their dormitories without permission, and their foremen, night school teachers and dorm supervisors make up a 24-hour control team, Lee said. Except in electronics firms, where the product requires clean and cool air, the factories are often noisy, dirty and dangerous. There is no minimum wage law, and existing labor standards, such as one limiting 14-to-18-year-olds to eight hours work per day, are rarely enforced.

The courts, the police and the companies have worked together to bar all but the most docile unions, according to union officials here. When workers have managed to unite, their efforts have usually been defeated by company toughs, often the well-treated company soccer team doubling as promanagement vigilantes, Lee said, or arrests of union leaders on the grounds of disturbing the peace.

The laws are so restrictive that of the 276 labor actions that took place last year, none was legal, according to Lee Yong Joon, vice president of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

"This country's success is perceived, at least by some in government and business, to depend on very low wages, very long hours and keeping unions out to make sure those conditions continue to prevail," Neier said.

Nationwide Militant Student Body Formed

Some 4,000 students from 95 universities across south Korea gathered on Aug. 14 at Chungnam University in South Chungchong Province to form a nationwide fighting alliance, the Council of National Student Representatives, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

This is the first time for students to form a nationwide united body since the General Student Union, which was formed in 1985 and led various militant struggles including seizure of the U.S. cultural center in Seoul, was disbanded.

At the founding rally the united student body in its resolution set forth its goals: 1) establishment of independent democratic government by putting an end to foreign interference and dictatorship; 2) realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea; 3) powerful solidarity with the popular masses; and other democratization items.

The students expressed positive support to and solidarity with the currently mounting labor movement as a "totally just one" and demanded; 1) withdrawal of the military dictatorial regime; 2) defence of people's interests in the constitutional talks between the opposition Reunification Democratic Party and the ruling Democratic Justice Party; 3) maintenance of political neutrality of the military; 4) stoppage of American interference in south Korea's domestic affairs.

The attendants at the rally pledged to fight for campus autonomy and for independence, democracy and reunification of the motherland.

Provocative "Ulchi 87" War Game

South Korean soldiers and combat policemen staged the provocative "Ulchi 87" military exercise in a simulated attack on an oil tanker on Aug. 18.

The exercise which started on Aug. 17 continued till Aug. 22 "to strengthen the actual wartime combat capacity and the counter posture against the DPRK" according to the south Korean authorities. Pyongyang claimed that the war game is an open provocation against the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and one more vicious act of treachery against the nation. (Korea Herald)

A south Korean policeman beat a crippled student with his own crutch during a demonstration in Taejon. About 500 students were protesting in support of striking cabbies. (AFP)

Tens of thousands of workers from Hyundai, south Korea's conglomerate, demonstrate at southern city of Ulsan, demanding free unions and better wages on Aug. 18. (Reuter)

Liberation Anniv. Meeting Held Here

The meeting was conducted with utmost solemnity

A meeting commemorating the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Korea (Aug. 15, 1945) was held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo on Aug. 14.

Present at the meeting were officials and workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and compatriots from the Kanto area.

They included Han Duk Su, chairman and other vice chairmen of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee.

Chairman Han made a speech in which he noted that Aug. 15, 1945 was not only the commemorative day for the Korean nation but was also the beginning of the tragic national division brought about by the U.S. He drew attention to the fact that the U.S. authorities have turned the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear arsenal, staging provocative military maneuvers with south Korea and Japan every year, under the guise of preparing for a "southward invasion."

He said that the south Korean authorities should accept the DPRK's proposals for easing tensions eventually leading to bilateral disarmament on the Korean Peninsula. He urged the U.S. to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea immediately.

Expressing full support for the DPRK's July 23 proposal stating that the DPRK would unilaterally reduce the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men, in order to pave the way for a military cut down, he urged those at the meeting to work more actively to promote the proposal and as a result speed up the reunification of the fatherland.

1987 Summer School for Korean Students at Japanese Schools

More than 2,000 Korean students from all over Japan gathered on Shiga Plain in Nagano Prefecture, for the 1987 Summer School, held from July 27-30.

The summer school has been held for over ten years under the auspices of the Society for Korean Students at Japanese Schools. Its purpose is to make the students conscious of their roots. As a result, many of them decide to use their Korean names at the Japanese schools, learn Korean language, history and culture and begin to live proudly as Koreans.

Every year, summer schools attract many second and third generation Koreans, providing them with an opportunity to find their Korean national identity.

Most of the students have been attending Japanese schools since primary school and have adopted Japanese names to escape the unfair racial discrimination that has made them afraid to be identified as Koreans.

During the summer school, there were a variety of events and activities such as a play, a concert, folk dancing, discussions, section meetings and lectures, under the theme of "Let's find treasure, friends and our homeland."

Though the students began as strangers, friendships were quickly formed and they talked and held discussions in a friendly manner with great enthusiasm.

After a play about Korean students at Japanese schools, Pak Kil Yang from Fukuoka said, "This is the first time I've been moved so much by a play. Now that I know the Korean nation is great, I will try to make an impression on others next year as I've been impressed this year."

"I was uneasy before I came here because I didn't know if I would be able to integrate myself into the school. I now know that this was because of a lack of national pride and because I felt inferior about the Korean nation," said Li Hyo Gwang after a discussion, filled with optimism and hope.

They exchanged opinions about Korea, their homeland and their futures deep into the night.

The summer school will continue to be organized next year.

The audience chanting "We are Koreans!" after the play

Sports and Culture

Aero model contest

The Korean team came first in total at the Second International Free Flying Aero Model Contest which was held in the German Democratic Republic over July 23-25.

The Korean team placed first in the model glider team event and Korean boy Kim Jong Sik second in the individual event. The Korean team also came first in the rubber-propelled model plane team event.

In the motor-propelled model plane team event the Korean team placed third and in the individual event Korean players Kim Jong Hui and Kim Dong Sik came first and third each.

Water ski

Korean skiers Ko Jong Su and Li Sun Ok emerged runner-up each in the men's and women's water ski jumping at the International Water Ski Competitions for the Friendship Cup of the Socialist Countries which were held in Czechoslovakia over July 22-27.

Another Korean boy Chong Chol Nam came third in the men's water ski jumping.

Wireless communication contest

Korean radio operators carried away one rotating victory flag, two trophy cups, four gold, three silver and five bronze medals at the Allround Wireless Communication Contests of Socialist Countries "For Friendship and Fraternity" held in Poland from July 23 to 30.

More than 100 aces competed in the contests.

The Korean boys and girls won good results in all events by fully displaying the high skill and strong will they had trained in their day-to-day training.

Table tennis

The Seventh Pyongyang International Table Tennis Tournament was held over Aug. 2-9 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Follow the results:

The standing of men's and women's teams:

Men
1. Korea (A)
2. China
3. Japan
4. USSR
5. Korea (B)
6. Czechoslovakia
7. Indonesia
8. Pakistan
9. GDR
10. Syria
11. Bulgaria
12. Nepal

Women
1. Czechoslovakia
2. Korea (B)
3. Korea (A)
4. Japan
5. China
6. USSR
7. Hungary
8. Indonesia
9. Bulgaria
10. GDR
11. Nepal
12. Syria

Men's singles
1. Li Gun Sang (Korea)
2. Chen Zhibin (China)
3. Kim Song Hui (Korea)
3. Xu Gang (China)

Women's singles
1. Li Bun Hui (Korea)
2. Cho Jong Hui (Korea)
3. Li Mi Suk (Korea)
3. Pang Chun Dok (Korea)

Men's doubles
1. Chun Jong Chol / Kim Song Hui (Korea)
2. Yun Mun Song / Li Sung Il (Korea)
3. Ko Chun Ho / Chong In Chol (Korea)
3. A. Mazunov / I. Podnosov (USSR)

Women's doubles
1. Li Gi / Deng Yaping (China)
2. Li Bun Hui / Cho Jong Hui (Korea)
3. Kim Hye Yong / Li Gwang Ok (Korea)
3. V. Popova / F. Khasanova (USSR)

Mixed doubles
1. Kim Song Hui / Li Bun Hui (Korea)
2. T. Janci / L. Kasarova (Czechoslovakia)
3. Chen Zhibin / Li Gi (China)
3. Wang Yansheng / Deng Yaping (China)

Marathon

Korean runner Kim Chun OK finished runner-up at the women's 10 km running in the Seventh Moscow International Peace Marathon Race held in the Soviet Union on Aug. 8.

Other Korean girls Rim Gyong Sun, Kim Jong Ae and Li Sun Bok placed third, fourth and fifth respectively in the women's 42.195 km marathon race.

Magic

DPRK magician Kim Gwang Sok won the grand prize and the trophy cup at the 21st International Modern Magic Festival which was held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, over Aug. 13-16.

Two other DPRK magicians placed first – Kim Chol with 587 points in the imaginary magic and Kim Gwang Chol with 571 points in the technical magic.

The jury committee of the festival expressed admiration at the excellent skills of the DPRK magicians, saying the festival was the most attracting one in the history of modern magic.

The festival was participated in by about 100 magicians from 16 countries in Asia, Europe and the Americas.

(Continued on page 7)

Site of Ancient Temple Discovered

Korean archaeologists recently unearthed the site of a temple dating back to the era of Koguryo Dynasty (the first century B.C.–668 A.D.) on the bank of the Sohung River in Tosong-*ri*, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, situated in the central western part of the country.

Badly destroyed in the course of one thousand and several hundred years, the temple does not leave enough traces to conjecture its whole picture. Yet the extant central part of it helps one imagine its original appearance.

Identified in the site of the temple are the sites of an octagonal pagoda, two houses and one circular brick setup.

The site of the octagonal pagoda is found in the middle of the temple site with a foundation width of 18 metres. Each side of the octagon is more or less 7.6 metres.

The sites of two houses were spotted in places to the west and north of the pagoda site.

The site of the western house is a rectangular form extending 20 metres from north to south and 12 metres from east to west.

The placement of the sites of the temple differs little from that of the Kumgang Temple and Chongtong Temple in Pyongyang, which were built in the period of the Koguryo Dynasty.

The site of the circular brick setup is 25 metres to the southeast of the pagoda site.

Many roofing tiles were found in this temple.

The designs on the tiles are those which were vogue in the later period of the Koguryo Dynasty, which suggests that this temple was built in that period.

The style of the arrangement of the temple like this one is peculiar to Koguryo.

This style was transmitted to Japan.

Survey and research into the remains of the temple are going on.

Testimony of Korean A-Bomb Survivors

-Photo Exhibition-

An old Korean A-Bomb survivor

An exhibition of photograph on the theme of "Korean A-Bomb Survivors" was held under the title of "Korean Victims–Testimony of Korean A-Bomb Survivors" from July 31 to Aug. 11 at the Doi Photograph Plaza in Tokyo, Japan.

Displayed at the exhibition, given by Japanese photographer, Ito Takashi, were about 60 photos and testimonies of Korean A-bomb survivors living in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and south Korea.

About 70,000 Koreans were sacrificed by the A-bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and many still suffer from the effects of radiation and cannot receive adequate treatment.

The photos and testimonies reveal that there are many unknown A-bomb survivors in Japan and south Korea who still suffer from the mental and physical scars left by these bombings.

Mr. Ito, 35, has been collecting materials for the exhibition since 1984, prompted by the desire to reveal how Koreans suffered during the Japanese colonial rule on Korea. He said, "I want to make clear the actual condition of the Koreans who had to bear the agony of Japanese colonial rule and the A-bomb."

The exhibition was also held in Nagoya from Aug. 14 to 19.

A photogravure including some of the photos displayed at the exhibition will be published in September.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang. (July 25- Aug. 20)

JULY 25

* A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by Eyeni Richard, member of the Central Committee of the party and political commissary of the region of Plateaux

JULY 27

* A delegation of the Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers headed by Aida Joei, president of the Liaison Council of the Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers and chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Council of Trade Unions
* A delegation of the Shimonoseki Teachers' Society for the Study of the Juche Idea (Japan)
* A delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Zulia University of Venezuela
* A delegation of the Chiba Prefectural Society for the Study of the Juche Idea (Japan) headed by Yokobori Masakazu, secretary general of the Liaison Council of the Societies for the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers

AUG. 1

* A delegation of Chinese labour innovators
* The GDR, Syrian, Indonesian, Japanese, Hungarian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Pakistani and Soviet teams to participate in the Seventh Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament

AUG. 3

* A friendship delegation of the Vaasa Branch of the Finland-Korea Association
* An academic delegation of Waseda University in Japan headed by Ueno Osamu, professor of the university
* A delegation of the Shikoku Council for Supporting the Reunification of Korea (Japan)

AUG. 5

* The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Frontier Guards of the Soviet State Security Committee headed by Anatoly Karchmit
* A delegation of the Joetsu Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japan

AUG. 8

* A delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of China headed by its Minister Wang Fang

AUG. 10

* Seki Hiroharu, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and honorary professor of Tokyo University

AUG. 12

* Prof. and Dr. Inoue Shuhachi of Rikkyo University in Japan, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and his party

AUG. 13

* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Viktor Kosourov, chairman of the Novosibirsk Branch of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice president of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk Regional Soviet of People's Deputies

AUG. 14

* Tan Sri Haji Hamzah Bin Haji Abu Samah, vice president of the International Football Federation and president of the Asian Football Confederation and his party

AUG. 18

* A delegation of Managua National Autonomous University of Nicaragua headed by its Vice Rector Julio Cesar Trana

AUG. 20

* A delegation of the General Union of Syrian Peasants headed by Chairman Mustafa Ahmad Al Ayed

(Continued from page 6)

Circus

The State Pyongyang Circus gave a performance in Berne on Aug. 13.

The performance was watched by President and Foreign Minister of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert, the minister of finance, the chancellor of the Berne Cantonal Government and other political figures and a large number of Berne citizens.

The circus put on the stage colorful programs including "Seesaw" and "Aerial Flight on the Swings" overflowing with the wisdom and talent of the Korean people and their national sentiments, which were acclaimed by audience for their high ideological and artistic value and skill.

President Pierre Aubert hosted a banquet for the State Pyongyang Circus that day.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries. (Aug. 1 – 20)

AUG. 1

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee to West Africa

AUG. 3

* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Choe Kong Gun, minister of foreign trade to Mongolia
* A Korean friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry headed by Kim Jae Suk, vice minister of foreign affairs to China

AUG. 4

* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Li Gil Ho to the Soviet Union

AUG. 10

* A friendship delegation of South Hwanghae Province headed by Chairman of its Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Chae Gyu Bin to China

AUG. 12

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Song Bong Sun to Peru
* A Korean scientific-technological cooperation delegation headed by Kim Ung Ho, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to Hungary

AUG. 15

* A party workers' visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Song Bong, first deputy director of the WPK Central Committee to the Soviet Union
* A delegation of the Hydrometeorological Service of Korea headed by its Director Li Gon Il to China

AUG. 17

* A government military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army to China

AUG. 18

* A Chagang provincial friendship delegation headed by Kim Jung Chon, chairman of the Chagang Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to China

AUG. 20

* A Korean government delegation for science and technological cooperation headed by Ryo Song Gyun, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to Mongolia.

(KCNA)

US Violation of Truce Exceeds 44,000 in Past Year

A communique of the side of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) dated July 27, 1987, exposing the violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. and south Korean side was distributed as an official document S/18998 of the U.N. Security Council on July 28, 1987.

The communique of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC noted that the U.S. forces and the south Korean army ceaselessly committed military provocations and hostile acts in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In the past one year (from July 1, 1986, to June 30, 1987) criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. forces and the south Korean army in the sky and on the ground and the sea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement numbered as many as over 44,400 counting only those against which the KPA and CPV side protested.

The armed provocations of them numbered over 6,600 in the period from July 27 to Dec. 31 last year alone and over 6,950 in the period from January to May this year.

The U.S. side has ceaselessly committed military provocations on the sea, too.

Furthermore, the U.S. has perpetrated espionage and hostile acts by infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude spy plane in a planned way into the northern airspace and the sky above the northern coastal waters.

The acts of aerial infiltration and espionage committed by the U.S. forces last year numbered over 170 and 49 during the period of the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises alone.

The communique also noted that the U.S. side has already deployed in south Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and over 70 neutron bombs, F-16 fighter-bombers, Stinger missiles and other mass destruction weapons and is planning to bring in new type lethal weapons.

Then the communique pointed to the endless military exercises held by the U.S. and south Korea and stressed that the Team Spirit joint military exercises are a nuclear war rehearsal against the DPRK.

It also noted that in order to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and remove the danger of war there and fully discharge its duty under the Armistice Agreement, the KPA and CPV side has advanced various realistic proposals including the proposal for the guarantee of security in the headquarters area of the MAC and the withdrawal of armed forces therefrom and has made all efforts possible to realise them.

The U.S. side must accept constructive proposals advanced by the Korean side to relax tensions on the Korean Peninsula and remove the danger of war there and strictly observe the Armistice Agreement.

The communique expressed the belief that all countries that prize peace would voice firm solidarity for the sincere efforts to achieve the reunification of Korea, ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and remove the danger of war from there.

S. Korean Youth Defects to North

Li Jae Hwan, a 25-year old south Korean student studying in the United States, recently came over to the northern half of Korea, reported the KCNA on Aug. 8.

He told reporters about the motive of his coming over as follows:

I was disillusioned with the south Korean society, a colony where everything has been sacrificed for the outside forces, and with the capitalist world where corruption and immorality prevail. So I made up my mind to break with the south Korean society.

I have studied economics and toured about 20 countries including Western ones.

In this course I felt betrayed by the capitalist society where human dignity and value are arbitrarily ruled by the money-is-everything principle and the way of life under the law of the jungle is prevalent. I had longed to find an ideal society where I would live in peace a life worthy of man.

Moreover, I wanted no longer to live in the south Korean society where good manners and customs peculiar to our nation are ruthlessly obliterated and it is now a trend of society that dishonesty, deception and fraudulence hold sway and people seek only their selfish aim under the fascist dictatorial system.

After he came to the DPRK through a third country, he went round various places of Pyongyang including Mangyongdae.

After visiting Mangyongdae, he said General Kim Il Sung is the leader of the people and a great hero of the nation.

After inspecting the Tower of Juche Idea and Arch of Triumph, Li Jae Hwan said he felt afresh national dignity and pride.

He said:

Symbolically enough, the Tower of Juche Idea soaring high into the sky is visible from a far place and many people of the world find their way in the Juche idea. The precious stones from many countries plastered on the wall of the hall of the tower show well how deeply the world people respect the great General Kim Il Sung who founded the immortal Juche idea.

After making a round of Pyongyang, he said:

Gigantic work for the future prosperity of the nation is under way in the north under a grand nature-remaking plan.

Here in the north, unlike what I heard of in the south, all the people on the streets looked bright and smart, their faces overflowing with joy and happiness, and I felt that they had nothing to worry about. Here the inherent beautiful manners and customs handed down from the ancestors are kept unmarred and flowering.

In the north, man is placed first in politics, a man-oriented ethical view dominates society, and discrimination and inequality are a taboo.

I could see this instantly from the state policy of unstinting investment for the people, Pyongyang free from pollution, the People's Palace of Culture, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Ice Rink and other modern cultural facilities serving the people. I am involuntarily impressed by the social morale marked by the beautiful customs of all people helping each other and leading each other along, the realities of the north where the man-centered Juche idea is in full blossom.

After inspecting the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, he wrote in the visitor's book that he was moved by the tender love of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who spare nothing for the health and welfare of the people.

(Continued from page 1)

and closing ceremonies and the television rights.

3. The DPRK proposes that the fifth joint meeting be convened before Sep. 17, the date when the invitations to the Olympic Games are to be sent out, and within August, if possible.

Explaining this proposal in detail, Vice Chairman Chin said, "We fully agree to table tennis, archery and women's volleyball proposed by the IOC, request that full football games, instead of one group of preliminaries, be hosted by us, and road cycling be replaced by another event."

"And we demand that only one more game be shared to us," he added.

As for the motive of the demand of hosting of the full football games, he said that Pyongyang proceeded from the "fair stand" that equilibrium should be maintained at least on a minimum level since all such popular events as track-and-field, swimming, boxing, basketball, football and volleyball are now shared to one side unfairly.

"This is why we proposed from the first days of the Lausanne joint meeting and still demand strongly that we host the full football matches,", he said.

Early this year, the DPRK football team did not participate in the regional preliminaries held in Malaysia, "in accordance with the regulations that the host country does not participate in the Olympic football regional preliminaries but only in full-dress matches," he said.

Vice Chairman Chin said in the news briefing that the chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK on Aug. 10 sent a letter containing this new proposal to IOC President Samaranch.

He stressed that as the proposal this time has taken into full consideration the stand of the other parties to the talks it is a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone.

"That the DPRK Olympic Committee has brought forward again this time a flexible proposal," he stressed, "proceeded from a desire to lead the long-drawn tripartite Lausanne joint meeting to a success at any cost and realize the north-south co-hosting and thereby relax tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and open a favourable phase for peace in our country and its peaceful reunification."

Noting that as practical preparations to hold games of some events in the northern area by realizing the co-hosting of the Olympic Games the DPRK is building large-scale sports establishments and cultural and welfare service facilities with a plan to complete them in the main by the end of this year, he said, "We are making all efforts, material and moral, in this way to realize the north-south co-hosting at any cost."

He declared, "If our new proposal advanced this time is carried into effect, this will make a decisive contribution to opening a road for the epochal development of the Olympic movement."

He expressed the hope that the IOC and the south Korean side will sincerely approach the new proposal and affirmatively respond to it.

Great Concession

So far four rounds of the Lausanne joint meeting have been held between the IOC and delegates of the north and south Olympic committees of Korea, but they all ran into an impasse without reaching any agreement.

Vice Chairman Chin blamed the failure on the south Korean side, saying that it totally rejected the co-hosting proposal of the DPRK side, "not giving up in the least its stand to use the Olympic Games for its insidious political purpose."

The DPRK proposal this time shows Pyongyang's willingness to co-host the Games at any cost for the relaxation of tensions and for national reconciliation.

Pyongyang earlier in March this year requested to host eight events out of the 23 events to be held at the 1988 Olympiad in view of the population proportion of the north to the south.

The IOC and the south Korean side totally rejected it, and proposed that only two sports and three events, which are, table tennis, archery, a men's cycle road race, a quarter of the preliminary soccer matches and a match of the women's volleyball tournament, be hosted by the DPRK side.

At the fourth joint meeting last July, the IOC brought forward the "adjusted proposal", that is, women's volleyball in the volleyball event be hosted by the DPRK side.

In the proposal this time, Pyongyang reduced its demand from eight to six in a bid to seek a breakthrough in the talks, and it could be called as a "great concession" on the part of Pyongyang.

(Continued from page 1)

of the Guinea-Bissau Foreign Ministry, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry of Laos expressed their support for the July 23 statement of Pyongyang.

The DPRK government's July 23 proposal for massive phased reduction of armed forces in the north and the south of Korea has been supported by the following organizations and mass media of the world:

Organizations

International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea; Japan Socialist Party; Norwegian Communist Party; Norwegian Trade Union Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; International Union of Students; Finland-Korea Association; France-Korea Friendship Association; Vietnamese Fatherland Front; Communist Party of India; All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association; Indian Democratic Youth Federation; Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; India Students Federation; Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee; Jordan-Korea Friendship Association; Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar; Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal To Found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Mass Media

Soviet paper Pravda; GDR papers Neues Deutschland and Berliner Zeitung; Polish paper Zolnierz Wolnosci; Yugoslav paper Dnevnik; Vietnamese paper Quan Doi Nhan Dan; Mongolian paper Ulaan-Od; Pathet Lao News Agency; Mozambican paper Noticias and Mozambican Television; Thai paper Xing Shan Ribao; Guyanese paper Chronicle; Nigerian papers Punch and Nigerian Tribune; Senegalese News Agency and Television; and Cote D'Ivoire radios.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.